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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

11 ROBERT CRAWFORD, )  
12 Plaintiff, )  
13 vs. )  
14 FRANK SHERMAN, *et al.*, )  
15 Defendants. )  
16 \_\_\_\_\_/

3: 09-cv-0434-HDM-VPC

**ORDER**

18 Plaintiff's civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 was received in this court on  
19 August 6, 2009. (Docket #1.) The court received payment of plaintiff's filing fee in this action on  
20 December 18, 2009. (Docket #24.) Plaintiff filed an amended complaint on February 3, 2010.  
21 (Docket #26.) The case is now before the court for screening.

22 **I. Screening Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A**

23 Federal courts must conduct a preliminary screening in any case in which a prisoner seeks  
24 redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. *See* 28 U.S.C. §  
25 1915A(a). In its review, the Court must identify any cognizable claims and dismiss any claims that  
26 are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or seek monetary

1 relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1),(2). Pro se  
 2 pleadings, however, must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d. 696,  
 3 699 (9th Cir. 1988). To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential  
 4 elements: (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and  
 5 (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under color of state law. *See West v.*  
 6 *Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

7 In addition to the screening requirements under § 1915A, pursuant to the Prison Litigation  
 8 Reform Act of 1995 (“PLRA”), a federal court must dismiss a prisoner’s claim, “if the allegation of  
 9 poverty is untrue,” or if the action “is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim on which relief  
 10 may be granted, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28  
 11 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). Dismissal of a complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be  
 12 granted is provided for in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), and the Court applies the same  
 13 standard under § 1915 when reviewing the adequacy of a complaint or an amended complaint.  
 14 When a court dismisses a complaint under § 1915(e), the plaintiff should be given leave to amend  
 15 the complaint with directions as to curing its deficiencies, unless it is clear from the face of the  
 16 complaint that the deficiencies could not be cured by amendment. *See Cato v. United States*, 70  
 17 F.3d. 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

18 Review under Rule 12(b)(6) is essentially a ruling on a question of law. *See Chappel v.*  
 19 *Laboratory Corp. of America*, 232 F.3d 719, 723 (9th Cir. 2000). Dismissal for failure to state a  
 20 claim is proper only if it is clear that the plaintiff cannot prove any set of facts in support of the claim  
 21 that would entitle him or her to relief. *See Morley v. Walker*, 175 F.3d 756, 759 (9th Cir. 1999). In  
 22 making this determination, the Court takes as true all allegations of material fact stated in the  
 23 complaint, and the Court construes them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *See Warshaw v.*  
 24 *Xoma Corp.*, 74 F.3d 955, 957 (9th Cir. 1996). Allegations of a pro se complainant are held to less  
 25 stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. *See Hughes v. Rowe*, 449 U.S. 5, 9  
 26 (1980); *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972) (per curiam). While the standard under Rule

1 12(b)(6) does not require detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff must provide more than mere labels  
 2 and conclusions. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 1964-65 (2007). A formulaic  
 3 recitation of the elements of a cause of action is insufficient. *Id.*, *see Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S.  
 4 265, 286 (1986).

5 All or part of a complaint filed by a prisoner may therefore be dismissed *sua sponte* if the  
 6 prisoner's claims lack an arguable basis either in law or in fact. This includes claims based on legal  
 7 conclusions that are untenable (e.g., claims against defendants who are immune from suit or claims  
 8 of infringement of a legal interest which clearly does not exist), as well as claims based on fanciful  
 9 factual allegations (e.g., fantastic or delusional scenarios). *See Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319,  
 10 327-28 (1989); *see also McKeever v. Block*, 932 F.2d 795, 798 (9th Cir. 1991).

11 **II. Screening of the Complaint**

12 Plaintiff sues defendants Frank Sherman, a sergeant at Nevada State Prison ("NSP"), Officer  
 13 Curry, a senior officer at N.S. P., Tuesdale, a senior officer at NSP, Gladine Patras, assistant to the  
 14 warden of NSP, and John Doe, the mail room supervisor at NSP. Plaintiff seeks compensatory and  
 15 punitive damages.

16 **A. Defendants**

17 The Civil Rights Act under which this action was filed provides:

18 Every person who, under color of [state law] . . . subjects, or causes  
 19 to be subjected, any citizen of the United States . . . to the deprivation  
 20 of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution . . .  
 shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or  
 other proper proceeding for redress. 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

21 The statute plainly requires that there be an actual connection or link between the actions of the  
 22 defendants and the deprivation alleged to have been suffered by plaintiff. *See Monell v. Department*  
*23 of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978); *Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362 (1976). The Ninth Circuit has  
 24 held that "[a] person 'subjects' another to the deprivation of a constitutional right, within the  
 25 meaning of section 1983, if he does an affirmative act, participates in another's affirmative acts or  
 26 omits to perform an act which he is legally required to do that causes the deprivation of which

1 complaint is made.” *Johnson v. Duffy*, 588 F.2d 740, 743 (9th Cir. 1978).

2 **B. Count I**

3 Plaintiff alleges a first and fourth amendment violation based on the claim that between  
4 September 2006 and September 2007, Kim Crawford sent Warden’s Assistant Gladine Patras papers  
5 regarding a death insurance policy, but Patras never forwarded these papers to plaintiff. Plaintiff  
6 claims that in 2009, Patras told Kim Crawford that she had lost the papers. Plaintiff alleges that this  
7 loss resulted in a delay in him obtaining the proceeds from the insurance. He claims that these  
8 proceeds could have been used to pay the mortgage payments on properties that were part of his  
9 mother’s estate, and prevent foreclosure.

10 The first amendment protects, among other things, a person’s right to free exercise of  
11 religion, to freedom of speech, and to petition the government for redress of grievances. The fourth  
12 amendment protects persons against unreasonable searches and seizures. Under the facts alleged by  
13 plaintiff, neither of these amendments has any application to count I.

14 The fourteenth amendment prohibits the deprivation of life, liberty or property without due  
15 process of law. The due process clause of the fourteenth amendment is not violated when a state  
16 employee negligently deprives an individual of property, provided that the state makes available a  
17 meaningful postdeprivation remedy. *Parratt v. Taylor*, 415 U.S. 527, 101 S.Ct. 1908 (1981).  
18 Nevada law provides for civil actions for the wrongful deprivation of property by state officials. *See*  
19 NRS 41.031; NRS 41.0322.<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff may seek redress in the state system, but he cannot sue in  
20 federal court on the claim that the state deprived him of property without due process of the law.

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21  
22 <sup>1</sup> A person who is or was in the custody of the Department of Corrections may not proceed with  
23 any action against the Department or any of its agents, former officers, employees or contractors to  
24 recover compensation for the loss of his personal property, property damage, personal injuries or any  
25 other claim arising out of a tort pursuant to NRS 41.031 unless the person has exhausted his  
26 administrative remedies provided by NRS 209.243 and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

1 Plaintiff's claim against Gladine for deprivation of property will thus dismissed with prejudice.

2 **C. Count II**

3 Plaintiff again cites the first and fourth amendments, claiming that he attempted to file  
4 papers with the state court contesting his mother's will and the appointment of Kim Crawford as  
5 administrator of the will, but that Sgt. Sherman stopped his outgoing mail and papers never reached  
6 the court. Plaintiff claims that as a result, Crawford was appointed administrator, and that this lead  
7 to the foreclosure of the entire estate and the closing of the estate based on insolvency. Plaintiff  
8 claims that he filed a civil complaint with the state court in Las Vegas and that although Tuesdale  
9 signed the brass slip, the mail never made it to the court.

10 A prisoner alleging a violation of his right of access to the courts under the first  
11 amendment must demonstrate that he has suffered "actual injury." *Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. 343,  
12 349-50 (1996). The right to access the courts is limited to direct criminal appeals, habeas corpus  
13 proceedings, and civil rights actions challenging conditions of confinement. *Id.* at 354-55. In this  
14 case, plaintiff alleges he was prevented from bringing a civil action related to the handling of an  
15 estate. No first amendment right attaches to such an action. Accordingly, count II will be dismissed  
16 with prejudice.

17 **D. Count III**

18 In count III, plaintiff repeats his prior allegations, and adds a claim that Senior Officer  
19 Curry, Sgt. Sherman and Senior Officer Tuesdale prevented his civil complaint from reaching the  
20 state court. Count III will be dismissed for the same reason as count II.

21 **E. Conclusion**

22 After carefully reviewing plaintiff's allegations, the court finds that he does not state a  
23 constitutional claim in any of the counts contained within this complaint. Accordingly, this action  
24 will be dismissed with prejudice.

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26 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that this action is **DISMISSED** with prejudice.

1 The Clerk of the Court is directed to enter judgment accordingly, and to close this case.

2 DATED: July 12, 2010.

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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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